NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST

The letter of our Associate in Paris has been necessarily printed in finer type than we could wish in order to crowd it into this paper. We think those who read it, and compare the views it gives of French affairs with any which may be obtained elsewhere, will hardly dissent from our high estimate of its value. Especially all who take interest in the great questions of the day relating to the Rights and Conditions of Labor, Industrial Organization, Social Melioration, &c. will find this letter most instruc-

Congress has yet eight days left in which to Those who had promised to vindicate our claim to finish the business of this most protracted Session. all could not fail to struggle for all they could get; It has already been talking eight months, and bids fair to effect the passage of the needful appropri- Britain confirming our claim to the larger portion ation bills and little else. The gross and inde cible defects of the Tariff of '46 remain untouched; nothing has been done, nor is likely to be, with regard to the Public Lands; a partial Postage and | course very far from what we could have wished only; no appropriations for the improvement of for the whole region watered by the Columbia neral Retrenchment of Expenditures has been ment, and must ultimately form one country. The seriously attempted. There will yet be a Congress which will do better than this.

Oregon in the Senate.

Oregon, retaining the inhibition of Slavery, but adding a declaration that this is done because Oregon is entirely north of the Missouri Compromise This, if acceded to, is to be cited and relied on as a negative pregnant-a denial of the rightful power of Congress to prohibit Slavery south of the Missouri line. Mr. Douglass in his New-Orleans speech warned the Louisiana slaveholders to trust no candidate for President, though one of themselves, who was not publicly pledged Wilmot Proviso, declaring that he (a Northern doughface) would support no advocate of that Proviso. Being forbidden by the tried firmness of the House to hope for the direct success

framess of the House to hope for the direct success of the Slavery Compromise in this Congress, he is now pursuing his cherished purpose by indirection and chicane, hoping to force the Free Soil men into voting for his proposition under penalty of being held up to odium as interposing obstacles to the organization of Oregon.

What the champions of Free Soil in the House will do with this proposition in case it passes the Senate, we cannot say. That it is unfair and unjust, we need not urge. All that the advocates of Slavery Extension into the New Territories can reasonably ask is a stipulation that the enactment of the Free Soil Proviso with regard to Oregon shall not be construed as a precedent, nor as settling the principle with regard to New Mexicand California. To so much we could readily counsel assent. But to ask us to assent that Slavery is excluded from Oregon solely because said Territory lies North of 36° 30' is to ask us to concede that all U. S. Territory South of that limit is of right Slave Territory; and this is more than Gen Cass's Illinois lieutenant has any right to ask of us. We would concede any thing but principle to secure the organization of Oregon, but this is too much.

The Grand Urion Rally of the Friends of the lead of

but this is too much.

The Grand Union Rally of the Friends of Ireland in New York takes place at Vauxhall Garden this evening. That it will be the largest and most enthusiastic public meeting held in this City since 1844 we cannot doubt. We trust all the subscriptions and collections for Ireland since the last meeting will there be announced, and a very large collection taken up. Within three months, "Ireland will be a land of graves or of freemen." It she only had money and arms—still more, if all those who would joy in her struggle beneath her banners could but stand together this day armed on her soil—there could not be a doubt of the resonances of the united States (overnment at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

This treaty was Qompany, and of all British subjects the Hadon's Bay Compan on her soil-there could not be a doubt of the re those who rejoice in the uprising of enslaved nations—the majestic march of Freedom. It is the last, despairing effort of a people enslaved for centuries, who have suffered more from tyrannic of the sun. If crushed now, Hope for them is "possessory rights" "farms, lands and property of extinguished for ever.

NORTH CAROLINA .- We hardly know whether (Whig) has been chosen Governor of North Care lma, also a Whig Legislature, each by a reduced majority, or disbelieve the whole. The Tele graphic returns, procured at a heavy cost, have been so blundering and worthless, that we place sold thousands of acres, and our people shall have little dependence on the general conclusions of the parties sending them. The '835 majority' for Reid reported as given in Moore County should have been Nash, Weir and Weirwell Counties, in some of the Telegraphic returns we cannot certainly translate. The fact that Orange is tied on Senator (and about the same on Governor) and has elected three Locos to one Whig to the House, of itself bespeaks a doubtful result. In nearly al the Counties, from which we have clear returns the aggregate vote is light, and the falling off two thirds on the Whig side. Looking only at the returns before us, we should say the chance of the Cass party quite as good as the other's.

THE ANARCHY OF LABOR .-- The Cotton Manu have put forth a statement importing that, in the present depressed state of their business, they cannot profitably continue their business running their mills only ten hours per day; and as a State law forbids their running more than ten hours except upon special contracts with their 'hands, and the mob break into and stop their works when they undertake to work under such contracts they have no choice but to shut up altogether.

-There is decided force in some of these of siderations; though, since it does not appear that the workers refused to submit to a re wages proportioned to the diminution of hours, we de not clearly see how they are mending the matter by shutting up instead of working ten hours, nor do we see why, if it be really approfitable to run ten hours all daylight, the business can be made profitable by running twelve hours, which, season, involves an extra ex pense for lighting. However, allowing each man to understand his own business, we concede that the law of Pennsylvania and the present industrial machinery have come to a dead lock. What

-When the time shall come that each laborer shall be secured a definite though necessarily small interest in the profits of the business he works at, these troubles will vanish. If, now, the cotton spinners of Pittsburgh were paid the lowest mar ket value of their work : then the proprietor a fair interest on his capital, the market value of his skill, superintendence, &c. and thirdly, the balance were divided as profits among owner, directors and all hands, we should hear no more of such collisions. The hours of labor would be harmoniously agreed on without bothering Legislatures. Until some such adjustment is effected, we shall have such industrial emeutes as that going on in Pitts-

The Herald had a leader yesterday importi ing that all its talk hitherto with regard to the Presidential Election has been blundering, nonsensical, and false : that there is to be no breaking down and reconstruction of parties as it has pretended; and that, on the contrary, party lines are to be drawn and electors are to vote me . a as usual, and that the result of the contest is very doubtful. After this admission of its ignorance and folly hitherto, who will be green enough to put faith in the Herald's asgacity and intelligence hereafter?

Hou. A. P. MAURY, formerly a Member of Congress from Tennessee; died at his residence. Will son Co. on the 17th ult.

The British in Oregon

possession of Oregon as indispensable to this country; and it would have better pleased us had to withdraw from it altogether, leaving it to be settled by whoever chose, and governed as its so remote would impose a heavy charge on this country; we deemed our fertile lands this side abundantly ample; and we would have preferred the crests of the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific as a boundary. All such considerations were overruled, however, by the blind instinct of acquisition; 'the whole of Oregon' was made a party war-cry, and it proved a popular one. nd in due time a Treaty was made with Great That Treaty, being a compromise of rival claims,

neither of them utterly devoid of support, was of Post Office Reform has been passed by the House it. The division of Oregon at all is unfortunate; Rivers and Harbors have yet been made; no ge- and its tributaries ought to be under one governsurrender of Vancouver's Island and many of the best harbors on a coast where good harbors are scarce, was to be regretted. The indefinite con cession to the British Hudson's Bay Company of turned to his seat from his electioneering tour for Cass and Butter in the action, has renerted to the exceptionable. We know no objection to their navigating the House bill organizing the Territory of navigating that river by the grace or favor of our Government so long as they may choose to do it: that is easily managed; but to have a foreign company and all British subjects coursing up and lown that river of right is a very different matter. We do not forget the reservation in favor of ou right to regulate the navigation; but this only complicates the matter still farther. A few years experience would show the impracticability of a free exercise of this stipulated right of navigation along with the faithful enforcement of our Revenue laws. Under such a system, there will be three lots of goods smuggled to one regularly entered. whenever smuggling shall be an object.

The material sections of the Oregon Treaty are

ago; yet up to this day our Government has not As it is, there is doubt, but no effort must be taken formal possession of the Territory it seemed relaxed-no sacrifice spared on that account, by so anxious to secure; has organized no Government there; taken no steps to defend our people ared thither by its own acts against the savages whom their in pouring could not fail to alarm and provoke; and has not attempted (unless very re rule than any other nation that ever saw the light | cently) to obtain even a definition of those vague every description," which were conceded by the Treaty to British subjects within our territory. It is the Hudson's Bay Company, if construed to cover all the lands their cattle have ranged over and their hunters and trappers have camped and plied their crafts upon, may absorb half the territory. And after our Government shall have surveyed and immensely increased their value by improve ments, we may be harassed with British claims for "possessory rights," in amount enormous and in variety inexhaustible.

-The whole claim ought to be adjusted and squared off at once, or it will involve endless exsenditures and irritations. And the Telegraph gives us reason to hope that such adjustment is it progress. If, as we infer from the vague report which has reached us, there is a Treaty or agreement on foot which will extinguish at once, for a poderate and just consideration all British claims o 'lands,' 'possessory rights,' &c. throughout our Territory of Oregon, we trust it will be consum mated forthwith, and endless litigations and colfacturers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Pa. lisions be thereby averted. We await farther de velopments with interest.

Election Returns.

The Whig Almanac for 1848 contains the Elec-on Returns of the different States for 1847. The one for 1845 contains the Presidential Election Returns for 1844. Price 124 cents. For sale at this office.

NOBLY DONE, WISCONSIN!-The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed through every stage a bill exempting the Homestead of a Family from sale on execution for debt. The area exempted we believe, is forty acres in the country, or a quarter of an acre in a village. The final vote in the Senate stood 14 to 5; in the House, 33 to 25.

GEN. CASS'S LAND SPECULATIONS .- Mr. R. R. Kercheval, a well known and respected citizen of Detroit, has published a statement entirely exonerating Gen. Cass from the charge of having defrauded his associates in the Great Western Land Speculating Company. He says the Company was formed and the money paid in as chargedthat public lands were bought with it, as intended -but that, owing to the great revulsion which took place in 1837, the speculation turned out badly, and the parties of course lost a good share of their money-Gen. Cass along with the rest. Mr. K. was Secretary of the Company, and is positive that all was done according to Gunter. This is as we expected; and though we can't agree with Mr. Kercheval that it is O. K. for a Member of the Cabinet (as Gen. Cass was in 1836) to be speculating by wholesale in public lands, we give fair force to the plea that almost every great man was doing much the same, and that it was no

The True Sun and Herald, feeling a deep interest in the success of the Free Soil movement, are very apprehensive lest the Free Soil party should ruin their prospects by the nomination of the Sage of Lin-

worse in Gen. Cass than in others.

Hon. ALEX. THOMSON, formerly in Congress from Pennsylvania, died at his residence, in Chambers. burg, on the 2d inst. aged 63.

Col. JAMES S. CALHOUN is the Whig candi late for Congress in the IId District of Georgia. Hon. J. M. BERRIEN of the U. S. Senate

was in Savannah on the 1st inst. intending soon to re

SAN LOVER is giving "Irish Evenings," in Wisconsin. We are thinking of the Irish evenings in Tipperary about these days.

APPEAL

We were not among those who regarded the To the Friends of Ireland in the U. States The weapon is raised-Erin's defenceless bosom awaits the blow. To you her the rival claimants of that region mutually agreed sons cry aloud, in their extremity, for prompt aid and succor. The aggressor, dreading the rapid accumulation of her own people should prefer. We knew that the or- energies, has adopted the policy of precipganization, government and defence of a territory itating events. It has been determined to goad the nation to madness before her hour mock trial conduct to felonious banishment whoever speaks or acts with manly freedom. Irishmen love justice from innate principle; hatred of wrong is their passion; impatience of cruelty is at once their virtue and their misfortune. oppressor's policy now seeks to make this timent available. He hopes by prema- ask an advance, but I hear of no transactions. ture action to crush the rising hopes of Ireland in the slaughter of her defenceless people. But the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong; let us extend our aid to the oppressed, and HE Way who governs the destinies of men may New-Hanover. render our aid effectual.

We address ourselves to Irishmen, to the descendants of Irishmen, to the grate-ful Republicans of this Union-whatever their descent-who remember that Ire- He land's toil, blood and treasure were never withheld in this country's need-to all who withheld in this country's need—to air with hate injustice and glory in the regenerahate injustice and glory wherever my of Reid's gain in 11 Cos.....686. tion of enslaved nations-wherever any of hese can be found-in the cities, towns, villages and hamlets of Free Americawe say, assemble instantly; contribute in funds or other aid according to your means : transmit the one and communicate the other to Robert Emmet, Treasurer of this Directory, without delay. A single agent of transmission for the whole Union is ab- Mo plutely necessary. This Directory has been selected for that purpose by the unanimous consent of all existing organizations of the friends of Ireland in this City. We solicit action without delay; be-

bause delay is denial.
ROBERT EMMET. JAMES W. WHITE,

ROBERT EMMET, JAMES W. WHITE, CHARLES O'CONOR, MICHAEL T. O'CONNOR, HORACE GREELEY, THOMAS HAYES, FELIX INGOLDSBY, BARTHOLO W O'CONNOR, JOHN MCKEON.

Directory of the friends of Ireland.

New-York, August 5, 1848. . The Editors of all American journals friendly to

eliberation of Ireland are entreated to give this are

Rumors from Washington are scattered among is that another attempt will be made to force hrough Congress some kind of a Compromise bill this session. The friends of freedom should

be on the alert everywhere.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Webster leaves this city to-morrow for Washington. He will throw the great influence of his name against all these miscalled "Compromises." But for the infirm state of his health, he would have been in Sandry private bills were then taken up and read twice.

\*\*Mr. Hannegan of Ind. from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill providing for earrying into effect the fifth article of the Treaty of Peace recently concluded with Mexico, for establishing the boundaryline. Mr. H. gave notice that he would move to take up the bill on Monday next.

\*\*Sundry private bills were then taken up and read twice.\*\* Washington to oppose, with all his energy, the

Now, though not yet restored to his usual good calth, he hastens to Washington to take care that the cause of Liberty and this Republic-on and inseparable-receives no detriment.

ervice of his country. And he is as ardent now her cause as when, in early youth, he laid the firstlings of his beart" upon her altar.

-The following we deem the best of the nonstrances which have reached us against Mr. Websters misunderstood inaction at this crisis TO DANIEL WEBSTER.

Why sleeps the Northern Giant, when the hosts Of Light and Darkness muster for the fight? Will great Achilles idle sit forever By the dark waters of the sounding sea, When his right arm alone can save the world O thou calm Mirabeau! awake! and lanch The unchained thunders of thy God-given speech Against the bloody crest of Tyranny. Upraised in scorn to Heaven, flouting the day Fling into the trembling scale of Truth and Right Thy two-edged battle-ax, whose awful sweep, Resounding through the Capitol, dispels

The pale battalions of time-hallowed wrong, Like chaff before the rushing whirlwind's breath. Sure thou wert made to stamp thyself on realms : O great Defender! be Creator now Pour through the tender frames of infant Those ruddy tides of perfect Liberty

That roll in glory through thine own large heart.

British feeling toward Ireland,

The intelligent London correspondent of the Commercial, (himself anti-Irish but not brutal) writes on the 21st ult. as follows:

writes on the 21st ult as follows:

"I am sorry to say that nothing can exceed either the avidity with which the public in this country seem to contemplate the idea of severity, or their self-complacent reliance upon our indomnitable power. The feeling is exactly akin to that which I observed on the part of the special constables against the Chartists in London, on the 10th of April. A sort of impatient strength which only wants an opportunity to display itself, and which admits no question how we ourselves should act if we were under the same circumstances as our opponents. So wild, unreflecting and contagious is this feeling at present that this morning, in a public carriage, I saw a lady lay down a newspaper, with unmitigated disappointment, which she had eagerly seized under an impression that it contained, as she said, news of "a massacre in Ireland," and returning this afternoon, a gentleman who sat opposite to me with the "Church of England Magazine," in his hand, expressed, in a professional style which showed the appetite within him, a fervent hope that the moment an outbreak took place the military would "pick off" the leaders with remorseless skill. Sad as this is, however, it is the mere boiling over of misdirected and inconsiderate excitement consequent upon the tone given in all countries to politics by the prond, unconscientious and showy people who take the lead. Five minutes conversation and kind remonstrance, if it could have been administered in private, would have made both the eager lady and the Church of England student heartily sorry and ashamed of themselves.

O that these clamorers for ruthless and crushing.

orry and ashamed of themselves.

O that these clamorers for ruthless and crushing severity to Ireland may get one fresh reminder of Saratoga or Bannockburn!

-Per contra, a correspondent of The Hurbinger writes from Paris after the late contest there as

follows : man servant, Patiev, who went with us to see the bar-ricades. He was raised into supernatural dimensions, and his eye lit up with unusual fire, as the shot came peppering from the high windows. He rubbed his hands together till they must have been half on fire with the friction, and said to me in a laughter of pleasure: "Ah! Sir, I wish we could see this in Ireland."

Rebellion in Cuba Contradicted.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 6. The reported news from Cuba respecting the sellion there and the petition to the President asking to be admitted into the Union, I have the best authoris

to be admitted into the Union, I have the best authority for believing to be entirely unfounded. I have this morning seen a letter from the most intelligent source in Cuba stating that the accounts have been sliegether exaggerated, and that they fear the most unfounded rumors have found their way out of the island. The movement in Cuba is dignified and intelligent and as different from the demagogical views expressed in some ultra-Cuban papers in this country.

Operations yesterday were on a restricted scale and without much alteration to notice from the effects of the Foreign news. Corn Meal was rather firmer, but stocks are very light, and no sales transpired to alter prices; \$2.50 is freely offered for Pennsylvania. Flour remained quiet at \$5.25 for Pennsylvania and \$5.12 a \$5.25 for Western. Rye Flour solid at \$3.2 per bot.—Wheat was taken for milling at old prices; some 2500 bushels good Deleware Red sold at \$1. Corn is scarce and badly wanted at 53c for good Yellow. Oats, New Southern, sold at \$5.25 for Cotton is without change and sales are limited. Provisions and Groceries without much movement and prices steady. Whisky bbls, scarce, and further sales at 24c.

LATER FROM LAGUAYRA .- The schooner Susan Ludwig, Cook, arrived yesterday in four days from La guayra. We learn from the captain that Gen Paez, the favorite of the people, has once more the ascenden cy. At the last accounts he had gone to St. Thomas to purchase vessels, in order to form a fleet, with which he intends sailing to Maracalbo, and thence to Carraccas. Business was extremely dull at Laguayra; the mer-chants were closing their stores on account of the un-settled state of the country.

YUGATAN.-The bark Ware, Capt. FESSLEY, rom Sisal, brings dates to the 15th ult. Capt. F. states that the whites have recently gained some advantage among the whites, and some are dying of starvation

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. LATER FROM MEXICO.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS. Capture and Execution of Jarauta.

of perfect preparation shall have arrived. the Government troops under Gen. BUSTAMESTE Arbitrary arrests and a suspension of the and the insurgents under Ex-President Parkness. Habeas Corpus act consign to dungeons the The number of killed and wounded in this engagemost circumspect; packed juries and a ment is not stated, but the contest resulted in the

in triumph, and opposition to the present Governmet is regarded in Mexico as effectually put down. The Padre Jarenta was taken prisoner and im-

mediately executed. The Hibernia's news induced cotton factors to

North Carolina Election WILMINGTON, N. C. Sunday, Aug. ( MANLY, W. REID, L. \*14. Clay. P. Halifax .... 93 ·· Northampton 11 ·· Total, 11 Ccs. 333 3684..... 501 Add Counties before heard from. Wake ..... maj 302.....

Orange..... nearly tied. ..... 97 
 doore
 do.
 40

 Total
 782
 1765
 1023

 Reid's majority
 903
 Polk in do
 ...

lot Whig.

XXXth CONGRESS .... First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.
THE ORGON TERRITORIAL BILL.
Mr. DOUGLAS of Ill. from the Committee on Territories, reported back to the Senate the House bill in favor of extending a Territorial Government in Oregon, with slight amendments. The Wilmot Proviso was retained, with the preamble assigning its being north of the Missouri Compromise line as a reason therefor. Mr. D. gave notice that he would move to take up the bill on Morday next. The report was orded to be printed with an additional number of copies for the use of the Senate.

twice.

Motion to meet at ten o'clock.

Mr. Beston submitted a resolution for consideration, in favor of the Senate's meeting hereafter at 10 o'clock A.M. which was agreed to.

CIVIL AND DIFLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Atherton of N. H. the Senate proceeded to take up for consideration the Civil and Duplomatic Appropriation bill, which was engrossed. Among the amendments adopted, was one to purchase the Jefferson and Hamilton papers, signs \$20,000 for each; son and Hamilton papers, giving \$20,000 for each the adoption of which the vote stood, Yeas 24

cys 20
Another amendment was adopted, appropriating \$50,
0 for running the boundary line between the United
ates and Mexico. Senate still in session. [For House proceedings see letter from Washington.]

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 6.
The Senate continued in session last night until eleven o'clock, having under consideration the General Appropriation bill, which was finally passed, and the Senate adjourned to Monday. The particulars of the vote on the bill are not given. Senator CLAYTON was called home by

family affliction.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON. The Compromise-Gen. Cass.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Friday, August 4. The House of Representatives held its session cess, until 121 this morning.

When I closed my letter last evening, to meet the 5 o'clock mail which left here for New-York. I believe that Mr. BOYDEN of N. C. was addressing the Committee. He is a bold off-hand, able debater, and spoke like one who had the wellbeing of his whole country at the bottom of his heart. He repudiated the Senate's Com-promise bill, and gave out an intimation that there must be something wrong in it, inas-much as there was a gentleman on the Commit-tee that framed it whom the People of North tee that framed it whom the People of North Carolina were prone to suspect of mischief. He was asked to name the gentlesian he referred to, but did not name him. He was supposed to mean Mr. Carkouvs. He earnestly implored gentlemen from all sections of the country to cease stirring ap strile and contention, if they would preserve the Union. As a Southern man, he had no fears of the dissolution of the Union by the works of the Abolitionists, if the agitators of the South would but keep quiet. He feared not the Abolitionists. When they should come to the South to interfere with its rights, if ever they should come they with its rights, if ever they should come, they would be met and repelled firmly. But let them alone—provoke them not—and they would not culy not come South, but would cease to agitate.

not come South, but would cease to agitate.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, a new Member and a young man, of no great speaking ability, and a Loco-Foco in politics, followed in a speech he seemed to deliver with much pain.

The Hall was now lighted up brilliantly and the

galleries were being filled with people to witness

ne night session. Mr. Taylor of Ohio obtained the floor and de lived a most able and interesting Whig speech. His manner and bearing were those of the gallant and true gentleman. He commenced by alluding to the fact that the floor of the House was almost always in the possession of and monopolized by some forty or fifty Members, who seemed to think that other Members had no right to be heard or to think of making speeches. Not being willing to hink of making speeches. Not being willing onter into a general scramble for the possession f the floor upon any of the leading questions which had been discussed during the session, he

which had been discussed during the session, he had had no opportunity until now to participate in the debates which had taken place upon national questions. At the next session, if he lived, he intended to make an effort to have the rules amended so as to give all Members alike a chance to make speeches, by equalizing the time. Mr. TAYLOB went into a thorough review of the Wilmot Proviso question, and showed from the records that said Proviso was the offspring of Thomas Jayanana, respected in 172th 1824-1824. records that said Proviso was the offspring of THOMAS JEFFERSON—reported in 1784 by JEFFERSON Of Va. CARRINGTON of S. C. and others, as applicable to the Western Territory, including Vinceunes and Kaskaskia; and in 1787 it was reported by NATHAN DANE and others, as applicable to the North-Western Territory, and adopted. Mr. TAYLOR had taken the pains to examine the records of the State Department for all the facts in and the ordinance of 1784-which is the Wilmot Froviso of this day—in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson. Upon these established facts in connection with the opposition of the Southern "Democracy" of this day to Jefferson's Democratic doctrine in 1784, Mr. Taylor commented with

doctrine in 1784, Mr. TAYLOR commented with great force and ability.

He took up the question of the improvement of our great rivers and lake harbors, and dwelt upon the right and the duty of the Government to make readily appropriations for the improvement of those great national highways of Commerce and Trade. In this connection, he reviewed the President's Veto Messages with courteous severity, and showed himself to be a statesman of enlarged, high-minded and patriotic views. He is a handsome speaker and a gallant man—an ornament to the State which honors him.

the State which honors him.

Mr. Prox of Vt. next spoke, and made a speech in favor of the War, in justification of the Administration, in opposition to Gen. Taylor, and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. He is a pretty fair speaker, in the common acceptation of the term. He is a new Member, and this was his maiden Mr. OUTLAW of N. C. another new Mem-

rank among the first debaters in the House.

opposed the conquest of territory and pointed out opposed the conquest of territory and pointed out its evil consequences with masterly ability. Mr. Outlaw is a modest man, who does not often attempt to obtrude himself upon the House in any way, but who, after his speech of last night will be listened to hereafter whenever he does take

Capture and Execution of Jarauta.

New-Obleans, Aug. 2.

An arrival from Vera Cruz brings dates from that city to the 26th ult. Intelligence had reached Vera Cruz that another battle had been fought between the Government troops under Gen. BUSTAMENTE The Cruz that another battle had been fought between the Government troops under Gen. BUSTAMENTE Illinois, and had nothing to do and would have nothing to do with the advertised "buffalo hunt."

bled, and soon after went into Committee (Mr. Ashmun in the Chair) and resumed the consideraon of the Army bill.

Mr. Davist made an anti-Wilmot Proviso speech,

which but few listened to. He has harsingued the House so often and so much against private claims, that nobody cares to listen to what he says. North Mr. Borrs next took the floor, and said he would

speak on the merits of the bill before the Committee. On some other occasion he might define his political position, if it needed to be defined—

but not now.

With all due deserence, he said, the Committee of Ways and Means, who had reported this bill, had kindly undertaken to do the duties which belong to the Committee on Military Affairs. He though his friend the Chairman (Mr. VIXYON) deserved a brevet appointment. He then went into a review of the bill, and moved an amendment so a set to increase the number of privates in each com-offered an amendment, so as to have the soldiers' bounty lands issued to them in forty acre parcels, and then went into a range of soaring remarks, which made the House very merry! Stretching his long arms aloft, looking up and pointing up, he said he beheld the destiny of his country—he saw the American Eagle hovering above the grante hills of the Atlantic! The Chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. Cobb the orator was no more—to be heard!

heard!
Mr. Vistos closed up the argument and replied to Mr. Borts, who had made a mistake in his calculations of the strength of the Army, of three thousand in the rank and file, and said he had no ambition to be breveted, and by all means, before accepting the appointment, he should try to be correctly informed of the strength of his command!

Many amendments were offered, and many five minutes speeches were made on them by some fittees or twenty Members. At 4 o'clock the Committee rose and reported the bill with amend-ments—one of them, \$0,000,000, for extra pay to ments—one of them, \$5,100,000, for extra pay to soldiers and officers—and another fixing the per-sound of the Army at \$9,060—and then adjourned. The Senate has been all day working at many amendments offered to the Civil and Diplomatte bill, and is still in Session, a quarter after to clock.

Washington, Saturday, August 5, 1848. Does not General Cass, in his book praising ouis Philippe and his Court of Royalty, now over thrown, state that the Government officers in the Inited States, in many instances make up for their

United States, in many instances make up for their small salarries by a system of stealings? I have not the book before me, but this is my recollection of one of the author's observations.

He certainly is a very competent person to speak knowingly on the subject.

It now appears that while Governor of Michigan Territory, General Cass received his regular salary of \$2,000 per annum, and also, during his whole Gubernatorial per annum, and also, during his whole Gubernatorial term of a number of years, charged and obtained upward of \$60,000, in the shape of series pay for extra services rendered.

It farther appears that at the time of his transfer to the War Department, he was in arrears to the Government to the amount of \$18,000; that he, the following year, trumped up a new set of charges for extra services, running back to ten and twelve years, amounting in all, to more than \$50,000, by which he brought Uncle Sam indebted to him some \$35,000. This account was audited, and a warrant for the balance in his favor of services of the state of the state of the money, but indorsed the account to this effect, that inasmuch as he was the Secretary of War, he would in a state of the convicted the Charlist prisoners, and sentenced them in some of the convicted the convicted the convicted the convicted that convicted that the proposition to be placed in, to be afraid to speak the truth when I tell you that the law may be now strained to destroy any man who loves liberty, and boldly proclaims his optioning and yet, much as large the prepared to fill any gap made in the ranks of my country by the laws of the Irish party, now that the law so of the tyrant.

It is a fearful position to be placed in, to be afraid to speak the fitting a fearful position to be placed in, to be afraid to speak one's mind, and I can only console my select the laws of the Irish party, now that the law so of the tyrant.

It is a fearful position to be placed in, to be afraid to speak the fitting and it can only console my select the laws of the Iri inasmuch as he was the Secretary of War, he woul adjourn the settlement of his own claim against th Government until his successor could attend to it. It took care, however, it seems to draw and pocket th

took care, however, it seems, to draw and pocket the money! Some years subsequently, when on the eve of going to France as Minister, he got Auditor Lewis to close the old account all up and get it approved by the then Secretary of War. It was done.

Now the question is, were there any stealings put into General Cass's pockets in this matter?

The subject was brought before the House of Representatives this morning by Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, who has gone into a meet thorough, careful, and searching investigation of the whole subject. He has the records, dates, sums, and all things else necessary to make out an sgly case against General Cass!

Cass!

He asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directe
to send to this House, forthwith, the letters and vouchers'
support of the claims and extra allowances paid to Lew
Cass, over and above his regular salary of \$2,000 a year, a
flovernor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affail
for the Territory of Michigan, to wit. The letters an
vouchers in support of the extra allowance paid him—
1. For clerk hire, office rent, &c. from the 8th of
October, 1813, to the 31st of July, 1814 at
81,500 per annum, as per Doc. No 244, 3d
Sess, Twenty-fifth Congress, p. 2, amounting to
\$55,7.

For rations, to wit: Ten rations a day, at 20

Sess. Twenty-fills Congress. p. 2, amounting to

2. For rations, to wit: Ten rations a day, at 20 cents each, from the 8th of October, 1813 to the 28th of May, 1822, as per same document and page.

3. For services as Superimendent of Indian Affatrs, said to have been rendered out of the Territory of Michigan, from the 2th of May 1822, to the Sist of August 1832, at \$1,900 per annum, as per Doc. No. 6, 3d Sess. 2th Cong. page 13.

4. For aiding in the negotiation of sandry treaties, whilst Gov. and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, as aforesaid, 772 days, at \$1 per day and 40 cents per mile traveled by him, as per same doc. pages 11 and 12.

5. For attending at Washington City, to settle his own accounts for extra pay, &c. 28d days, to wit—from the 21st of Oct. 1821, to 29th of May 1822, for milesage, ten rations per day, &c. same document, page 11.

6. For alleged services while Governor and Superimendent of Indian Affairs, "in preparing a code for the regulation of Indian affairs," 111 days, to wit, from the 22d of October, 1820 to 10th of February, 1823, as per same document, page 12.

7. For extra pay while Governor, &c. as aforesaid, "as Deputy Quariermater General" in the army, for one year, as per document 18, 1st Sess 28th Cong. page 25.

8. For extra pay and allowance as a Capta'n in the regular army, while Governor as foresaid, to-wit: from the 12th of May, 1817, to the 28th of June, 1821, as per same document, same page.

9. Letters and vouchers filed insupport of the following items in the account rendered by Gov. Cass against the United States, the 31st of July, 1832, (about one year after his appointment as Secretary at War) and said not to be embraced in any of the previous quarierly settlements of his accounts with the Government, for in this Por alleged balances and over payments to wit. For alleged balances and over payments on account of precents to Indian.

7. For over payments on account of annuities under the "approprisation act of 15th July, 1822."

overpayments on account of annunities oder the "Act of 2d March, 1829." overpayments on account of annuities oder the appropriation "Act of 25th March, risk For alleged balance on account of the "Treaty at Prairie du Chien."

For alleged overpayments and balances due him on account of "Indian Dept. prior to 1829."

same page.

The endorsement on the said account by Gov. Cass, then Secretary of War, after the payment of the said requisition of \$55,075, for the balance alleged to be due him, by which the final settlement of the said account was suspended, owing to "the peculiar position in which I (be Gov. Cass) stand in relation to

page 16.

The resolution being read, objections were made to its consideration, whereupon Mr. Strawar moved to suspend the rules, so that he might offer the resolution. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and tood, Yeas 57, Nays 61. Two-thirds not voting for it,

the affirmative. Yeas Si: Nays Si.

The Senate has been warmly engaged this warm day
on a veriety of amendments which its members have
offered to:

those arms by which oppressors continue their marrule.

My countrymen, the horrible polley of living upon the
credulity of an enthusiastic people has brought Ireland
to her present condition, and from which she can only
be relieved by the solid organization of a majority of
hor sons, determined to assert their rights. I predicted
every result that has been produced by the "Gagging
Bill." In the commencement of the session, I told
our tyrant Maisters that they would lose Canada and
ireland, and I have not since had reason to retract that
opinion. But, my countrymen, to say the fruth, your
want of union and want of courage makes me a coward.
Yes, I speak the truth when I tell you that the law may
be now strained to destroy any man who loves liberty.

drowning them, while confined in cellars; and yet the cause of Labor will triumph. In England they have convicted the Chartist prisoners, and sentenced them to the most horrible punishment, upon evidence that would not hang a dog. In Ireland your best men are being torn from among you, and all in the hope of striking a timely blow at the growing enthusiasm of the age. But it will full; and rely upon it that vengeance will accomplish what was refused to justice. Not only in France, but in Ireland, the reign of tyranny is increased. In both countries the power of the press for good is all but destroyed, while its evil propensities are cherished and hounded against the people.

Now, in the midst of such a state of things, is there no mode of getting up such a simultaneous agitation in both countries as will paralyze faction, and inspire the people with hope? My answer is, "Yas;" and next week I will propound the plan by which, without striking a blow, Labor may achieve its triumph.

You can form no estimate of the extent to which the present Government has prepared its apy machinery, and of the traps that it has laid for the unwary; but without Secret Service Money I have, through the Police and the Detective force, as good information as the Government; and although the Allen Act has passed, i beg to apprise the English Chartists, that it is through the instrumentality of foreigners that the Home Offlice is doing its work; and, therefore, I ask them in the name of God, in the name of justice, in the name of common sense, and of Chartism, not to gratify the enency by falling into their names.

No one supposes for a moment that Mitchel will much longer remain in exile, or that Jones and his fellow victims will be allowed to eke out their two years in worse than banishment; and I tell you, my countrymen, and I tell the English Chartists, that if my plan of organization and agitation is followed out, that it will be impossible for any Government longer to oppress both countries; and, fit is not carried out, that it w

thing to say on this importantant topic. Accordingly the Times of the latest date come to hand (July 21) talks after the following fashion :

A Government can never be far wrong when it takes people at their word. If they arow themselves rebels, if they proclaim that they are collecting arms and ammunition, if they openly appoint a certain month for the outbreak, if they organize themselves into brigades distinguished by the names of convicted rebel leaders, and, in a word, assume all the poops and circumstance of actual rebellion. ire themselves into brigades distinguished by the names of convicted rebel leaders, and, in a word, assume all the pomp and circumstance of actual rebellion, it is at least the most obvious course to suppose that they mean what they say. It is true that the Irish Proteus never scruples to throw off a character the moment that he finds himself involved in its obligations. The man who yesterday defied the powers that be, and flourished his pike in the face of Royalty, to-day is howing out the most beggarly objurgations at the violence with which he has been treated. The Amazon who an hour ago smashed a policeman's frontispiece with a brickbat, or jumped on his ribs when he was thrown in the scuffle, is now all whines, tears, remonstrances, injured innocence, and piteous entreaties. The harlequins of the serio-comic drama now enacted it Ireland can ring any number of changes. If you see a speech with "O'Brien" or "Meagher" at the top, you never know whether to find him "I' the Hercules' vein, or "like Niobe, all tears; "whether bearding "Clarendom and his burglars," or expatiating on the unwarrantable liberties taken by a policeman. In some parts of the world there are mendicants of that mixed capacity that they solicit your alms in the name of all the saints, but, if you are deaf to that appeal, forthwith blow out your brains on their own account. There is the same ambiguity in the language of Irish rebellion. There need not, however, be the same ambiguity in the manner of meet. if you are deaf to that appeal, forthwith blow out your brains on their own account. There is the same ambi-guity in the language of Irish rebellion. There need not, however, be the same ambiguity in the manner of meet-ing it. When a man holds a pocket-handkerchief in one hand and a double-barrelled pistol in the other, and while he is soaking the one with his tears points the other at your heart, it is a matter of common sense to think less of the appeal to your pity than the attempt on your hie.

think less of the appeal to your pity than the attempt on your life.

On the most ordinary principles, therefore—if there is to be any government, any order, any property, any safety in these islands at all—Lord Clarendon has done no more than the occasion required. That he has hesi tated to use the provisions of the Crime and Outrage Act so long is his own choice, and the delay shows that he would not deviate from his original policy on any slight grounds. If a question srices, however, as to the actual dangers of the crisis, and if the public what he would not the common the common tensor of the crisis and if the public what he come whether they ought to put themselves in an extraordinary froment and panic on the common for alarm, and that with the force at Lord Clarendon's distance of the crisis and in the construction for alarm, and that with the force at Lord Clarendon's distance of the crisis and the construction of the crisis and if the public what he come whether they ought to put themselves and the construction of the crisis and if the public what he come whether they ought to put themselves and the construction of the crisis and if the public what he common the common for alarm, and that with the force at Lord Clarendon's distance of the crisis and the common for alarm, and that with the force at Lord Clarendon's distance of the crisis and the common for alarm, and that we do not think there is much reason for alarm, and that we do not think there is much reason for alarm, and that we do not think there is much reason for all the common that the

posal, a man of his energy, calmness, and skill, may be safely trusted to give a good account of Messrs. O'Bries, Meagher & Co.

The movement is only formidable on the supposition that it is left to take its course. Cavalgase has suppressed the Clubs of Paris, and the Clubs of Dublin not only deserve, they invite and demand suppression. Can say law of liberty be claimed for Clubs which, on the event of the content of the course of t

search feveres the speech of last night heils be instead to hereafter whenever he does take the floor to speak his sentiments.

In the course of his remarks, allading to the buffalo hunt," to come off in Mexico, and to Gen. Shill, he called up off in Mexico, and to Gen. Shill, he called up off in Mexico, and to Gen. Shill, he called up off in Mexico and would have nothing to do and would have nothing to do with the advertised buffalo hunt." (General Shill, he can get it.)

Mr. Jamisov of Mo. next obtained the floor and model, which were the speakers of Penn, followed, with facts, figures and documents to prove that General Cass had charged and received, in the shape of extra pay, from the Government, upward of 860,000, while "Old Zack," he said, had not charged or received and received, in the shape of extra pay, from the Government, upward of 860,000, while "Old Zack," he said, had not charged or received and received, in the shape of extra pay, from the Government, upward of 860,000, while "Old Zack," he said, had not charged or received need cort as extra pays, the charged the Cass man kome, talked rapidly and gesticulated with great vehemence, and made the Loco-Froor first and kome, talked rapidly and gesticulated with great vehemence, and made the Loco-Froor first and know, talked rapidly and gesticulated with great vehemence, and made the Loco-Froor first and know, talked rapidly and gesticulated with great vehemence, and made the Loco-Froor first and know, talked rapidly and gesticulated with great vehemence, and made the Loco-Froor first year to be considered to the committee of the locos and the bull as amended by as all committees.

The X-my bill, as amended the word of the Committee of the committee of the pays to be considered and seed to the committee of the pays to be considered and seed to the committee of the pays to be considered and seed to the committee of the pays to be considered and the bull as a mended by as all committees.

The X-my bill, as amended and additional section. The pays the p

the shiftmative. Yeas SS; Nays SI.

The Senate has been warmly engaged this warm day on a variety of amendments which its members have offered to it.

A resolution for the Senate to meet hereafter at 10 clock in the morning, was oftered and adopted.

A resolution for the Senate to meet hereafter at 10 clock in the morning, was oftered and adopted.

The efficial organ of the Action, on the 1st instant, declared in politherms, that Gen. Cass, If instant, declared in politherms, that Gen. Cass, If instant, declared in politherms, that Gen. Cass, If explain the control of the saving so about the Nicholson letter!

E. H.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON IRELAND.

The following paragraph is from the Manchester Examiner of July 22: critical moment, in any way weaken the most of the Executive, its impossible and to mothe the engine of that which troubles us in Ireland now. At Tralee, the Kerry Grand Jury met to propose a loyal address to the Queen. One of the jury was Mr. James O'Connell, brother of the late Mr. O'Connell, He said he never was a repealer, and over when his late brother was devoting all his energies the agitation, he refused to join, it for the believed that if the repeal were carried by p. But, added Mr. James O'Connell, brother of the late Mr. O'Connell, he either a grand jurror or a magistrate! Thus it is, that we drove the iron deep into the soul of the leish Reman Catholic; and though the point has been extracted, the festering wound is not yet headed?

The following is from the London Northern Star, though its odd on a worse site of thing. It most a meritant is the polithon of the leish Reman Catholic; and though the point has been extracted, the festering wound is not yet headed?

The following is from the London Northern Star, though its color of the leish Reman Catholic; and though the point has been extracted, the festering wound is not yet headed?

The following is from the London Northern Star, though its color of the leish Reman Catholic; and though the point has been extracted, the festering wound is

We are satisfied, then, that there are no circum stances of a very dangerous character. Nothing but promptaess is required. We could famey that we already saw in the froth and finning of the Dablin Confederates reported to-day that they are learning to be wary and vague. They honestly avow their reluctance to give Lord Clarendon what they imagine the pleasure of their apprehension. They only repeat the burden of poor old Dan. O'Conneil's harangues, that this is positively the last peaceful effort they intend to make for their deliverence, and then—but there they stop short, and leave us to conclude, if we please, that they meant, after all, to do nothing.

MARRIED. Rev. Dr. W. H. Campbell, Mr. JOSEPH of John Taylor & Sons, to Mose SARAH

sening, Mrs. MARTHA ANN BANKS, rein-

dence No. 131 Ormani et. this attention (Horsay) at 1 o cook-turillay, at 1 o chock, HENIX (HeILDWELL, PIATT, only son 11, Peter Pratt, aged 1 year and 8 months. In Sunday morning, August 6, EMMA LOUISA, daughter of John and Sarah Wolson, aged 15 months.

friends and acquisiotances are respectfully invited to attend the 1 this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from 143 Fourth at. Williams, L. I.

No place of amusement in our city stands higher, both in regard to the character of its entertainments or the respectability of the audiences who assemble there, thus the American Museum. This week the Lecture-Room performances will be unusually attractive. The Sable Brothers, one of the best negro bands in the country, are ongaged and give their performances at 34 and 8 o'clock.

The cheapest and best place in the city to get good The cheapest and best place in the chy to ge goods
Boots, Shoe. Shoes and Guiters is at Joseph Stress, 14 Ann-at near the
Museum. His best French Boots, \$4 50; second quality,
from \$3 50 to \$4; Congress Boots, from \$3 50 to \$4 and 1x\*

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ding Wafers, Silver Gord, &c. cheaper than any other store in the city, at J. EVERDELL'S Premium Engraving Establishment, 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. 1st square abov Stewart's Marble Store. jy74weed Gold Pens, of every quality and price, wholesale

and Pencil Cases in great variety. The celebrated Richellen Pens sold only as above. Gold Pens repaired. NOTICE—To MERCHANTS—The line of Telegraph be tween this city and Philadelphia, knewn as "House's Line," having been thoroughly repaired is now in good working order. Marchants and others may rely upon the speedy and correct transmission of their dispatches to any of the Southern or Western stations by this line. Office 8 Wall-st up-stairs.

To Frances.—The Graefenberg Company wish to employ one or two females as agents for one of their medicines in various towns and clies throughout the United States. An agency will be valuable. For farther particulars address the Company, 50 Broadway, New-York, (pospald.)

paid.)

art left

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safe and judicious system of advertising. Office in the Tobune Buildings.

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Prepares and soid, wholesase and retain, by A. a. D. S.A.NDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton, corner of Williams. The foodway, and 77 East Streadway, New-York. Soid also by Druggists generally throu-hout the United States. iseases. Persons subjected to such exposures and irregu

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practice of our most eminest physicians, who have with the most distinguished success. The witnesses to its virtues are healthy thousands of all ranks and ages in this city-formerly suffering from the most severe forms of dys-pepsia, rheumatism, scrofula or king's evil, liver complaints with its diversified symptoms, pelpitation of the heart asthma, the most intractable diseases of the skin, and a diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, either

These, in a few months, will lead to the utter suppression of those preparations identical in name or object—not so in

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Be not tempted by monater bottles from the purchase of this eady cure. One spoonful is equal in strength to half a pint of any other advertised preparation, and immessarably superior in virtue; whilst, in addition to this, each bottle is guaranteed. The genuine has the fac-similie of Gronds Foss on the wrapper of each bottle,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and to the preparation of the prepared and sold, wholesale and to the preparation of the preparat